

RUBINSHTEYN, S.L.; SOKOLOV, A.N.; LURIYA, A.R.; LEONT'YEV, A.N.; SMIRNOV, A.A.; GONOBOLIN, F.N.; MENCHINSKAYA N.A.; ZHINKIN, N.I.;
IGNAT'YEV, Ye.N.; EL'KONIN, D.B.; GJREVICH, K.M.; GUR'YANOV, Ye.V.;
LEYTES, N.S.; KRUTETSKIY, V.A. Prinimali uchastiye: POLYAKOV, G.I.;
SHEMYAKIN, F.N.; TEPOV, B.M., red.; VVEDENSKAYA, L.A., red.;
DRANNIKOVA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Psychology]Psikhologiya; uchebnik dlia pedagogicheskikh institutov.
Pod red. A.A.Smirnova i dr. Izd.2. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1962. 558 p.

1. Akademiya pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moscow. In-
stitut psikhologii. (MIRA 15:11)

(PSYCHOLOGY)

ЗОКЛОВ, А. П., Engr.

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "On a Certain Plane Elastical-Plastic Problem." Moscow Order of the
Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst from V. V. Kuybyshev, 24 Mar 47.

SC: Teckhnologiya Moskva, Mar, 1947 (Project #1736)

SOKOLOV, A. P.

200

Sokolov, A. P. On an elastic-plastic state of a plate.
Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 60, 33-36 (1948).
(Russian)

The paper is concerned with a state of plane elastic-plastic stress in a thin infinite plate with a circular hole. The given state of stress at infinity is assumed to differ but little from a state of plane isotropic tension. The "solution" given in the paper corresponds to the first perturbation of the rotationally symmetric case which would result from plane isotropic tension at infinity.

W. Prager.

W. Prager

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 9 No. 9

SONOLOV, Aleksei Petrovich, 1881

jt. au.

The classical electromagnetic field theory; new problems. Moskva, Gos, izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1949. 432 p. (50-22164)

QC67C. I 9

SOKOLOV, A. P.

26426 Gazogenerator maloy moshchnosti dlya gazifikatsii mestnykh topliv. Trudy
in-ta teploznergetiki, (akad. nauk ukr. ssp) sb. 1, 1949, s. 114-17.

SO: LETOFIS' NO. 35, 1949

SOLOV, Aleksei Petrovich, 1881-

Classical theory of magnetic fields. Izd. 2. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret.
lit-ry, 1951. 479 p. (51-38952)

QC670.19 1951

CU 121

SOKOLOV, Aleksei Petrov ch, 1881

Quantum theory of the field; selected problems Moskva, Gos. kzd-vo tekhniko-teo-
ret. lit-ry, 1952. 789 p. (53-24308)

QC174.1.s64

1. Quantum theory. I. Ivanenko, Dmitrii Dmitrievich.

124-57-1-923

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 127 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sokolov, A. P.

TITLE: Approximate Solution of One Plane Problem of Plasticity Theory
(Priblizhennoye resheniye odnoy ploskoy zadachi teorii plasti-
chnosti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1955, Nr 17, pp 142-150

ABSTRACT: Examination of the problem of the stress distribution in a
plastic zone about a circular opening in the case of plane deform-
ation. Along the contour $\varrho = 1$ of the opening the nonuniformly
distributed pressure

$$\frac{\sigma_{\varrho}}{\sigma_s} = -p - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^k \varphi_k(\theta), \quad \tau_{\varrho\theta} = 0,$$

prevails, where ϱ and θ are the polar coordinates, σ_s is
the creep limit, p and λ are parameters, $\varphi_k(\theta)$ are
given functions. The de Saint-Venant creep condition is fulfilled

Card 1/2

124-57-1-923

Approximate Solution of One Plane Problem of Plasticity Theory (cont.)

in the plastic zone. The stresses are sought in the form of series according to powers of λ , as follows

$$\sigma_{\rho} = \sigma_{\rho}^0 + \sigma_s \sum \lambda^k \rho_k(\rho, \theta), \quad \tau_{\rho\theta} = \sigma_s \sum \lambda^k \psi_k(\rho, \theta),$$

$$\sigma_{\theta} = \sigma_{\theta}^0 + \sigma_s \sum \lambda^k \chi_k(\rho, \theta) \quad (*)$$

The coefficients ρ_k , χ_k , and ψ_k are tied in with the creep condition by means of some recurrent relationship. An integral form is established for the coefficient ψ_k from the differential equations of equilibrium; ρ_k and

χ_k are then found from ψ_k . From certain assumptions relative to $\psi_k(\rho, \theta)$ the convergence of the series (*) is demonstrated for sufficiently small λ . As an example of an elastic-plastic problem, the case is adduced when a pressure $\sigma_{\rho} = -p \sigma_s - \lambda \sigma_s \cos 2\theta$ prevails on the contour $\rho = 1$.

Card 2/2

L. M. Kachanov

1. Plasticity--Theory
2. Plasticity--Mathematical analysis
3. Approximate computations--Applications

124-1957-1-23

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 3 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sokolov, A. P.

TITLE: On Various Aspects of the Equations of Static Equilibrium
(O razlichnykh vidakh uravneniy ravnovesiya statiki)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1955, Nr 17, pp 239-248

ABSTRACT: Elementary proofs are offered for the well-known assumptions
relative to the conditions wherein six moment equations relative
to six axes are sufficient to determine the equilibrium of a system.
Ye. N. Berezkin

1. Static equilibrium equations--Theory

Card 1/1

SOKOLOV, A.P.

Adjustment of gas pressure regulators at the "Mosgaz" Plant.
Gaz. prom. no.9:40-41 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Moscow--Pressure regulators)

CONLEY, A.F.: "The effect of the speed of loading on the resistance of
wooden beams to electric compression. Min Higher Education USSR.
People's Order of Labor and Honored Construction Engineering Institute
N. V. Kuznetsov. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of
Candidate in Technical Science).

50: Engineering Institute No. 21, 1956

SOV/124-58-11-13152

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, p 183 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sokolov, A. P.

TITLE: The Strength of Wooden Bars Under Central and Eccentric Compression With Variously Prolonged Exposure to Loading
(Soprotivleniye derevyannykh sterzhney tsentral'nomu i vnetsentrennomu szhatiyu pri razlichnoy prodolzhitel'nosti deystviya nagruzki)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Saratovsk. avtomob. -dor. in-ta, 1957, Vol 15, Nr 1, pp 152-159

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

SOKOLOV, A.P.

Power tests of models of adjustable-blade diagonal turbines by
means of compressed air. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; energ.
no.2:99-106 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Hydraulic turbines--Testing)

VIKTOROV, G.V.; SOKOLOV, A.P.

Wind tunnel of the hydraulic-machinery laboratory of the Moscow
Power Engineering Institute. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; energ.
no.3:3-12 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Rekomendovano kafedroy gidromashin Moskovskogo energeticheskogo
instituta. (Hydraulic turbines--Models) (Wind tunnels)

SOKOLOV, A.P., inzh.

Water testing of hydraulic turbine models with diagonally adjustable blades. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 3 no. 9:99-106 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy gidromashin.
(Hydraulic turbines--Testing)

L 62976-65 EWA(k)/FBD/ENG(r)/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T/EEC(b)-2/EWP(k)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h)
SCIB/IJP(c) WG

ACCESSION NR: AR5019160

UR/0272/65/000/007/0007/0007

UDC389:621.375.8:621.317.337

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika. Otdel'nyy vypusk, Abs. 7.32.51

AUTHOR: ^{44, 55}Bonch-Bruyevich, A. M.; ^{44, 55}Imas, Ya. A.; ^{44, 55}Sokolov, A. P.

TITLE: Elimination of parasite modes in induced emission lasers ^{25, 44, 55}

CITED SOURCE: Zh. prikl. spektroskopii, v. 1, no. 1, 1964, 80-83

TOPIC TAGS: induced emission laser, parasitic trapped mode, crystal surface frosting, laser emission

TRANSLATION: The authors discuss a method of eliminating parasitic oscillations on modes trapped on crystals inside the laser's working medium. It is proposed that the Q-factor be reduced sharply for the cited modes by frosting areas of side surfaces of the crystals. Experimental results and recommendations on selecting frosting techniques are given. Bibl. with 2 titles; 2 illustrations

SUB CODE: EC, OP

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

SOKOLOV, Aleksandr Pavlovich, kand.tekhn. nauk, dots.; ZVEREVA,
K.D., kand. fiz.-matem.nauk, dots., red.;

[Spherical motion of a solid and elements of the theory of
the gyroscope] Sfericheskoe dvizhenie tverdogo tela i ele-
menty teorii giroskopa. Moskva, M-vo vysshego i srednego
spetsial'nogo obrazovaniia RSFSR, 1961. 97 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Motion) (Gyroscope)

NAZAROV, L.S., inzh., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZAYTSEV, A.I., inzh.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik; SOKOLOV, A.P., inzh., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Rheostatic tests of the TE3 diesel locomotive can be conducted
less frequently. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 7 no.3:10-11 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Ural'skoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey
soobshcheniya.

(Diesel locomotives—Testing)

SOKOLOV, A.P.

Neuro-vascular zones of the muscles of the extremities and their
significance in clinical practice. Khirurgiia, Moskva no. 7:44-48
July 1952. (CJML 23:1)

1. Professor. 2. Of the Department of Topographic Anatomy and Opera-
tive Surgery (Head -- Prof. A. P. Sokolov), Molotov Medical Institute.

GINDIN, L.M., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; BOBIKOV, P.I., inzh.; SOKOLOV,
A.P., inzh.

Former indivisibles. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.1:56-57 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Platinum group)

SOKOLOV, A.P., inzh.

Illumination of the façade of the former Kazan Cathedral in
Leningrad. Svetotekhnika 7 no.2:10-12 F '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo gosudarstvennogo
instituta po proyektirovaniyu nauchno-issledovatel'skikh
institutov i laboratoriy.
(Leningrad--Lighting, Architectural and decorative)

RYBACHOK, I.N.; METEPIKOV, A.Z.; BORODOV, A.P.; TURET, G.V.

Increasing the output of demulsification units in connection with the use of new demulsifiers. Nefteprom. delo no.9:20-22 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

RYBACHOK, I.N.; SHUL'GA, P.M.; SOKOLOV, A.P.; PURIY, G.V.

Increasing the efficiency of sedimentation tanks in demulsification units by changing the design of the nipples for fluid inlet and outlet. Nefteprom. delo no.2:31-33 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti; Volgogradskiy politekhnicheskii institut i Zhirnovskoye neftepromyslovoye upravleniye.

VOJKOV, Pavel Vasil'yevich; SOKOLOV, A.P., retsenzent; MAL'CHIKOV.
Yu, A. redaktor; MEDVEDEVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Simple mechanical looms in the cotton industry and their
operation] Ustroistvo i obsluzhivanie prostykh mekhanicheskikh
tkatskikh stankov khlopchatobumazhnoi promyshlennosti. Izd.2-oe
ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo Ministerstva
promyshl.tovarov shirokogo potrebleniia SSSR, 1955. 123 p.
(Looms) (MLRA 8,11)

DIATROPTOV, D.B., KOLGANOV, V.Z., LEBEDEV, A.V., NIKITIN, S. Ya.,
SMOLYANKIN, V.T., and SOKOLOV, A.P. (Acad. Sci. USSR)

"Slow Neutrons Scattering by Ortho- and Para-Tritium."

paper submitted at the All-Union Conf. on Nuclear Reactions in Medium and
Low Energy Physics, Moscow, 19-27 Nov 57.

BELONOGOV, A.V.; ZEL'DOVICH, A.G.; KOIGANOV, V.Z.; LANDSBERG, L.G.; LEBEDEV, A.V.;
NIKITIN, S.Ya.; SMOLYANIKIN, V.T.; SOKOLOV, A.P.

Photographic techniques used in large hydrogen bubble chambers. Prib.
i tekhn. eksp. no.1:38-41 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Photography, Particle track)

SOV/120-58-4-6/30

AUTHORS: Kolganov, V. Z., Lebedev, A. V., Nikitin, S. Ya.,
Smolyankin, V. T. and Sokolov, A. P.

TITLE: A Liquid Deuterium Bubble Chamber (Puzyn'kovaya kamera s
zhidkim deuteriyem)

PERIODICAL: Priroda i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 4, p 30 and
1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In Ref.1 the authors described a working hydrogen bubble
chamber. An experiment, described in the present article, was
made to discover whether it is possible to use deuterium as the
working liquid in the chamber. Two difficulties had to be kept
in mind. First, it was expected that the presence of β -active
tritium in deuterium (10^{-8} to $10^{-9}\%$) would lead to a large
number of short tracks in the liquid and thus produce a con-
siderable background. Experiments on deuterium in a diffus-
ion chamber have been unsuccessful precisely for this reason
(Ref.2). Secondly, the critical pressure of deuterium
(16.5 atm) is considerably higher than the critical pressure
for hydrogen (12.3 atm). It is well-known (Ref.3) that the

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A Liquid Deuterium Bubble Chamber

normal superheating of the liquid is effected [takes place] when the pressure in the chamber up before expansion is equal to two-thirds of the critical pressure. This condition may be easily satisfied if the chamber and the bath is filled with liquid deuterium. However, if the bath is filled with liquid hydrogen and the chamber with liquid deuterium, then it is impossible to obtain pressures greater than 8 atm in the chamber. For this reason it was feared that on expansion the superheating of the deuterium would be insufficient and the liquid would be insensitive to radiation. Experiments made to elucidate all these points have shown that it is possible to use deuterium as the working liquid in the bubble chamber without any special purification. The construction and operation of the deuterium chamber is similar in many ways to that of the hydrogen chamber. The bath was cooled down to liquid nitrogen temperature and was filled with liquid hydrogen. The chamber was then filled with technical deuterium which was not specially purified to remove tritium. The pressure in the hydrogen bath was increased to 12.4 atm and was kept at that level. After the thermal equilibrium between the chamber and the bath was

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A Liquid Deuterium Bubble Chamber

reached, an expansion of the working volume was carried out. In the absence of radioactive sources in the vicinity of the chamber no tracks or bubbles appeared in the working volume. When a Co^{60} source was placed near the chamber, pictures similar to that shown in Fig. 1 were observed after expansion. L.G. Landsberg and N.I. Makarov are thanked for their help in the experiment. There is 1 figure, no tables and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 English. The authors also express their thanks to B.N. Dmitrievskaya, director of the hydrogen liqued action station of the Laboratory of Nuclear Physics Problems (Laboratoriya yadernykh problem) of OIYAI, and to N.B. Delone who supplied the deuterium.

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1957

Card 3/3

VDOVENKO, V.M.; SOKOLOV, A.P.

Dissociation pressure of crystalline hydrates of uranyl nitrate.
Radiokhimiia 1 no.2:117-120 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Uranyl nitrate) (Dissociation)

RESEARCHER: K. K. K.; SONGLOV, A.P.

Research on the properties of different
density. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk no.5:1-2 '61.
(1961. 14:10)

1. Akademiya nauk UzSS.
(Alkalies)
(Ions--Scattering)

ARIFOV, A. A., ~~SECRET~~; ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 07, 19.10.; ~~SECRET~~, A. A.

SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk no. 5:56-61 '61.

(11.14:10)

(Alkalies)

(Ions---Scattering)

3063

S/166/61/000/006/004/010
B102/B138

26.2312

AUTHOR: Arifov, U. A., Academician AS Uzbekskaya SSR, Khadzhimukhamedov,
Kh. Kh., Sokolov, A. P.

TITLE: Thermal back-emission of K, Rb and Cs ions from Mo and Ti
targets

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-
matematicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1961, 40 - 43

TEXT: When metals are bombarded by alkaline ions, some are scattered and
penetrate the metal. If the temperature is high enough ($T > 1200^{\circ}\text{K}$) these
ions will diffuse toward the surface. Depending on the ratio between the
work function of the metal and the ionization potential of the alkaline
atom, part of these ions will evaporate as neutral atoms and the other
part as positive ions. The latter are called "diffusional ions". The
ion back-emission corresponds to cathode sputtering, that of diffusional
ions to thermodiffusion. The authors measured the emission coefficient

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1063

S/166/61/000/006/004/010

Thermal back-emission of K, Rb and Cs ions...B102/B138

K_d of diffusional ions, i.e. the ratio between ion diffusion current and primary ion current, in dependence on the nature of the ions (K, Rb and Cs) and on the target material (Mo and Ti), in the energy range $E_o = 140-1600$ ev at a target temperature of $1500^\circ K$. The experimental arrangement has been described in (Arifov et al. ZhETF, 1954, 26,714). K_d as a function of E_o is shown in Figs.2 and 3. In all cases K_d increases with energy, tending to saturation above 1000 ev. At $E_o > 600$ ev, the higher the mass and the lower the ionization potential of the ion, the greater is the K_d value, while below 600 ev the inverse relations hold. The ionization potential is not only inversely proportional to ion mass and ion radius, but also to the number of diffusing ions. At 600 ev the Cs ions have the highest and the K ions the lowest K_d value. The penetration of alkaline ions into a metal, and their back-diffusion to the surface, depends in a complex manner on mass, radius, energy and

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22455
S/186/60/002/001/005/022
A057/A129

21.3100

AUTHORS: Vdovenko, V.M.; Stroganov, Ye.V.; Sokolov, A.P.; Zandin, V.N.
Deceased

TITLE: The structure of the hexahydrate of uranyl nitrate

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 1, 1960, 24 - 31

TEXT: Using the method of Fourier series the authors determined the position of the uranium particles in the crystal of uranyl nitrate hexahydrate from x-ray data and suggest a model of the crystal structure. This structure is important for extraction of uranyl complexes, because crystal solvates are very similar to solvated ions [Ref. 1: Ye. V. Stroganov, S.N. Andreyev, N.I. Kozhina, Vest. LGU, 10, 2, 109 (1958)]. On the other hand structural data are of interest for the classification of this important group of complexes, and until the beginning of the present investigations the structure of uranyl nitrate hexahydrate was not determined. L. Pauling and R.G. Dickinson [Ref. 4: J. Am. Chem. Soc., 46, 1615 (1924)] assumed space-group symmetry D_{2h}^{17} - Cmc with uranium in position (c), and $y = 0.130$. Making allowance for the principle developed by R. Kern et al. [Ref. 6: Bull. Soc. fr. min. et crist., 81, 4, 103 (1958)] the present au-

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The structure of the hexahydrate of uranyl nitrate

thors determined a space-group C_{2v}^{12} - Cmc ($y = 0.130$, $z = 0$) with a quadruple regulated system of positions (a) for the uranium particles. The same space-group was discovered already in 1957 by K. Sasvári [Ref. 7: Acta Geologica Acad. Sci. Hung., 4, 3, 467 (1957)] by means of a piezoelectric effect. In the present experiments yellow-green uranyl nitrate hexahydrate crystals were used with the crystal form presented in Figure 1. The x-ray diffraction data were obtained from Laue or Weissenburg diffraction patterns and oscillation photographs. The structural data correspond to those obtained by Sasvári (see Table 1). By preparing the diffraction patterns using Fourier series and calculating the electron density, coordinates for all particles were determined. From the obtained values a projection of electron-density in the planes XY and XZ was plotted (Fig. 4). Uranium particles have a 7,000 maximum (see Fig. 4), while the 1,500 maxima correspond to the water molecules, and the 1,800 maxima (in XZ plane) are due to oxygen of the uranyl group. From the difference between the Fourier series and electron density projections (Fig. 4c) the accurate distance between the uranium particle and oxygen (in the uranyl group) was determined as $1.90 \pm 0.13 \text{ \AA}$. The maxima ~500 (Fig. 4c) and ~1,000 (Fig. 4a) correspond to the oxygen of the NO_3^- groups. The approximate coordinates are given in Table 2. The present results indicate that the hexahydrate of uranyl nitrate represents an ion compound compos-

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The structure of the hexahydrate of uranyl nitrate

ed of aqua-complex cations $[UO_2(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$ and NO_3^- anions. Thus the chemical formula should read $[UO_2(H_2O)_6](NO_3)_2$. The oxygen atoms of the nitrate group are in the vertex of an equilateral triangle (side length 2.66 Å). In the basis of the complex $[UO_2(H_2O)_6]^{2+}$ ions there is a linear uranyl group. The distance uranium - oxygen is here 1.90 Å. Two possibilities for the distribution of the water molecules are studied by the present authors. First variant: According to the data of Fourier series and table 2 the maxima of the electron density indicate that the water molecules 2, 3, 5 and 6 (Fig. 5) lie in a plane parallel to the equatorial plane at a distance of 0.3 Å, while the water molecules 1 and 4 are in an equal plane on the opposite side of the equator. The distance between 2 - 3 and 5 - 6 is 2.82 Å and between 1 - 2, 3 - 4, 4 - 5, and 6 - 1 it is 1.90 Å. The second, idealized, variant: This distribution is represented by the rotation of the water molecules 2, 3, 5 and 6 around the uranyl axis, assuming an equal distance of 2.30 Å between the water molecules. The fact that this distance is smaller than the radii of two water molecules (= 2.66 Å) can be explained by the strong deformation of the water molecule caused by the uranium field and formation of bonds between the molecules. Both proposed distribution variants are similar to the structure of uranyl aqua-complexes presented by I.I. Lipilina and O.Ya. Samoylov [Ref. 10: DAN SSSR, 98, 1, 99 (1954); Ref. 12: DAN SSSR, 122, 2,

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The structure of the hexahydrate of uranyl nitrate

238 (1958)]. Equatorial distribution of particles around the uranyl ion was observed in other uranyl complexes by W.H. Zachariasen [Ref. 8: Acta Crystallogr., 7, 795 (1954)]. The NO_3^- ions form a reticulated layer parallel to the XY plane, while the $[\text{UO}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ cations form linear chains parallel to the Z axis. The axial directions of the uranyl groups are in a plane parallel to YZ under an angle of $\sim 37^\circ$ to the Y axis. Each $[\text{UO}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ cation is surrounded by 12 NO_3^- ions and 6 cations have one anion in common. The distance between the uranium atom and the water molecule in the aqua-complex cation was determined as 2.2 Å. Calculations of the spherical volume give a value for the packing coefficient of $K_{\text{spherical}} = 46.5\%$. Thus it is very likely that heating of the crystal causes rotation of the NO_3^- groups, and the following revolution around the axis vertical to the triangle (formed by this group). There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 12 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. X

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1959

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23872
A/186/61/003/001/005/020
A051/A129

21,3100

AUTHORS: Vdovenko, V.M., Stroganov, Ye.V., Sokolov, A.P.

TITLE: The structural investigation of trihydrate and dihydrate uranyl-
nitrate crystals

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v 3, no. 1, 1961, 19-23

TEXT: The authors have developed a method for taking roentgenograms of the single crystals of hygroscopic substances and have produced $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ crystals. The main characteristics of the uranyl nitrate trihydrate and dihydrate lattice have been established. The present article deals with the first half of a study of the aqua-complex compounds of uranyl through the structural investigation of trihydrate and dihydrate of uranyl nitrate. The authors prove that uranyl nitrate dihydrate belongs to the monoclinic syngony rather than to the rhombic syngony assumed by Vasil'yev (Ref. 5). The $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ single crystals were produced according to Colani's method (Ref. 6) by evaporating and cooling uranyl nitrate solutions X

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A/186/61/003/001/005/020
A051/A:29

The structural investigation of trihydrate ...

containing nitric acid from 36 to 53%. $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ single crystals were produced by dissolving finely-crystalline uranyl nitrate dihydrate in 98% HNO_3 while heating slightly. Fig 1 is a diagram of the apparatus used for photographing the crystals. Lauegrams and roentgenograms of oscillations were taken using the KPOH-2 (KRON-2), PKB (RKV), PKOP (RKOP) and C-25 (S-25) type chambers. Dejongograms were obtained on a roentgenogoniometer according to De Jong. Weissenbergograms were taken on RGIK-1 (RGIK-1) and S-55 roentgenogoniometers. Roentgenograms of all types were taken on tubes with copper anticathodes, excepting certain lauegrams taken on silver emission. The computation of the α - and β -angles for the trihydrate of uranyl nitrate was conducted by using the dejongograms according to Burger's method (Ref 7) of the "displacement" of planes. Angle γ was computed according to the formula: $\cos \gamma = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta \cdot \cos \gamma$, obtained by studying the elementary triclinical cell and the plane of the reverse lattice normal to the side c. Burger's formula (Ref 7) is said to be more complex. The crystallographic investigations of the dihydrate of uranyl nitrate were conducted on a bi-annular goniometer (Federov). The obtained coordinates of the planes and the corresponding hkl indices are given in table 1. The dimensions of the

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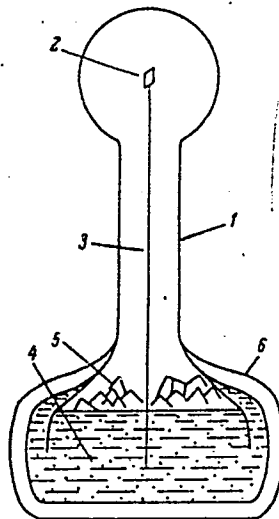
A051/A129

The structural investigation of trihydrate ...

Figure 1:

Quartzite ampoule with crystal prepared for photography:

- 1- quartzite ampoule, 2- crystal,
- 3- glass thread, 4- plastilene,
- 5- investigated substance,
- 6- Mendeleyev paste.



Card 4/5

ARIFOV, U.A., akademik; KHADZHIMUKHAMEDOV, Kh.Kh.; SOKOLOV, A.P.

Thermionic secondary emission of K, Rb, and Cs ions injected
in Mo and Ti targets. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk
no.6:40-43 '61. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk UzSSR.

ARIFOV, U.A., akademik; KHADZHIMUKHAMEDOV, Kh.Kh.; SOKOLOV, A.P.; KARIMOVA, M.

Thermionic secondary emission of alkali ions injected in targets
of different densities. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. fiz.-mat. nauk no.6:
44-46 '61. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk UzSSR.

VDOVENKO, V.M.; STROGANOV, Ye.V.; SOKOLOV, A.P.; LUNGU, G.

Structure of uranyl nitrate dihydrate. Radiokhimiya 4 no.1:59-66
'62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Uranyl nitrate)

VDOVENKO, V.M.; STROGANOV, Ye.V.; SOKOLOV, A.P.

Structure of uranyl nitrate trihydrate. Radiokhimiia 5
no.1:97-103 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Uranyl nitrate crystals)

L 61335-65 EWT(1)/EPA(sp)-2/EPF(c)/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t) Feb-10/Pr-4/Peb AT

UR/0058/65/000/004/H060/H060

ACCESSION NR: AR5014419

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4Zh361

AUTHORS: Arifov, U. A.; Khadzhimukhamedov, Kh. Kh.; Sokolov, A. P.; Yunusov, A. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the dependence of components of secondary ion emission on the properties of the ion and of the target

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. AN UzSSR, no. 4, 1964, 14-17

TOPIC TAGS: ion emission, secondary emission, scattered ion, evaporated ion, diffused ion

TRANSLATION: The following three components of secondary ionic emission were investigated: scattered, evaporated, and diffused ions, obtained by bombarding heated targets (W, Mo, Ta, and Ni) with ions of Li^+ , Na^+ , K^+ , and Cs^+ in the energy region $E = 75\text{--}1600$ eV. The measurements were made by an oscillographic double-modulation method (RZhFiz, 1959, No. 8, 18298) in vacuum in the experimental instrument amounting to $\sim 10^{-7}$ mm Hg. It is shown that the coefficients of the scattered, evaporated, and diffused ions exhibit a complicated dependence on the ionization potential of the bombarding ions and on the work function of the metal. R. Rakhimov.

SUB CODE: NP

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

ALEKSANDROV, N.M.; VDOVENKO, V.M.; SOKOLOV, A.P.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.A.

Nuclear magnetic resonance of the crystal hydrates of uranyl
nitrate. Zhur.strukt.khim. 4 no.5:762-763 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Radiyevy institut imeni V.G.Khlop-
kina AN SSSR.

KLIGER, G.K.; KOLGANOV, V.Z.; LEBEDEV, A.V.; SMOLYANKIN, V.T.; SOKOLOV, A.P.

Construction of liquid-hydrogen bubble chambers; a survey.
Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 9 no.383-25 My-Je '64 (MIRA 1881)

L 26128-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) DIAAP/IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6015809

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/010/0419/0422

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, Ye. B.; Sokolov, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Orientation of Cd^{111} nuclei by 3261 Å resonant radiation

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 10, 1966, 419-422

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium, hyperfine structure, resonance line, light excitation, resonance line, line splitting

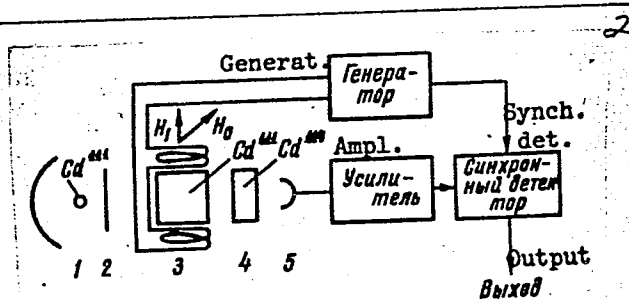
ABSTRACT: The authors have obtained appreciable orientation of Cd^{111} nuclei in vapor at a density on the order of 10^{14} cm^{-3} with the aid of circularly-polarized 3261-Å light. The method of orientation is similar in its main outlines to that used by the Kastler-Brossel group for odd mercury isotopes (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. v. 249, 77, 253, 1959). The orientation of the cadmium was realized in a setup (Fig. 1) in which light from a high-frequency cadmium lamp was passed through a circular polarizer to a cuvette with Cd^{111} vapor, saturated at 240C. The transmitted light was passed through a gas filter filled with Cd^{114} vapor, which selectively absorbed the hyperfine component $F = 3/2$ of the 3261 Å resonance line, thus increasing by several times the dependence of the brightness of the transmitted light on the state of orientation of the nuclei. The transmitted light was registered with a photoreceiver. The presence of orientation was established by means of a nuclear resonance signal. To this end, an alternating magnetic field (4.8 kcs) perpendicular to

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ACC NR: AP6015809

Fig. 1. Diagram of experimental setup.
1 -- Cadmium lamp, 2 -- polarizer, 3 --
cuvette, 4 -- gas filter, 5 -- photo-
receiver.



the light ray was applied to the cuvette. The constant field of variable intensity was directed at an angle of 45° to the light-beam axis. With such an arrangement, the magnetic resonance was accompanied by modulation of the transmitted light at the alternating-field frequency, and this served as the resonance signal. A distinct resonance signal with half-width of several cps in a field of 5.2 oe, was observed, approximately corresponding to the published value of the nuclear moment of Cd^{111} . The signal exceeded by two orders of magnitude the noise level, the receiver bandwidth being approximately 1 cps. The authors plan to investigate in the future the character of the relaxation processes in the system and to attain a more complete orientation of the ensemble. The same method can be used to orient Cd^{113} . The authors thank M. P. Chayka for help with the work and A. M. Bonch-Bruyevich for support and interest.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11 Mar66/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

SOKOLOV, A.S., (Moskva)

Current tasks in mechanization and the provision of equipment for
pharmacies. Apt.delo 7 no.2:7-9 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(PHARMACY)

GUBOCHKINA, I.K.; SOKOLOV, A.S. (Moskva)

Introduction of minor mechanization in drugstores and drug enter-
prises. Apt. delo 9 no.3:3-7 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(DRUG INDUSTRY)

GUBOCHKINA, I.K.; SOKOLOV, A.S.; MEL'NICHENKO, A.K., *otv. red.*;
LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., *tekhn. red.*

[Manual of basic directives in pharmacy] Spravochnik osnov-
nykh rukovodiashchikh dokumentov po aptechnomu delu. *Otv. red.*
A.K.Mel'nichenko. Sost.I.K.Gubochkina, A.S.S.Sokolov. Moskva,
Medgiz, 1962. 514 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya.
(Pharmacy—Laws and legislation)

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Intracutaneous reaction with gonococcal antigen as a method for
diagnosing gynecological diseases of gonorrheal etiology in a mud
health resort. Trudy Inst.kraev.pat. AN Kazakh.SSR 1:55-60 '52.
(GONORRHEA) (MLRA 10:2)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

SOKOLOV, A.S.; ZABOZLAYEVA, T.I.

Possibilities of establishing a mud therapy resort in the region of
Lake Edil'bay-Sor (Bol'shoy Solenyy Sokryl). Vest. AN Kazakh SSR 10
no.2:57-60 P '53. (MLRA 7:4)
(Bol'shoy Solenyy Sokryl--Earths, Medical and surgical uses of)
(Earths, Medical and surgical uses of--Bol'shoy Solenyy Sokryl)

SOKOLOV, AS

✓Conditioned reflex variation of the level of blood sugar under the action of mud bath techniques. A. S. Sokolov. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R. No. 136, Ser. Biol. Med. No. 4, 24-33(1954)(in Russian).*—Application of medicinal mud leads to a reflex type of blood sugar rise to a max., followed by a decline to normal within 5-7 hrs. After a course of mud bath treatments the cortical component of this effect is well defined and represents a form of a conditioned reflex. G. M. Kosolapoff

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Treating gynecological diseases at the Shchuchinskiy health resort.
Trudy Inst. Kraev. pat. AN Kazakh SSR 5:74-79 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(GYNECOLOGY)
(SHCHUCHINSK DISTRICT--BATHS, MOOR AND MUD)

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Penetration of chemical substances from therapeutic muds through the
intact skin of a rabbit. Trudy Inst. kraev.pat. AN Kazakh. SSR 7:
96-109 '59. (BATHS, MOOR AND MUD) (SKIN--PERMEABILITY) (MIRA 13:3)

ZHELEZNIKOV, I.G., kand.med.nauk; SOKOLOV, A.S., kand.med.nauk, starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik

S.I. Zamiatin, oldest health resort specialist of Kazakhstan; on
his 60th birthday. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 25
no. 6:568-569 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Zav.otdelom kurortoterapii Instituta krayevoy patologii (for
Zheleznyakov). (ZAMIATIN, SERGEI IVANOVICH, 1900-)

SONOLOV, A. S.

Structure of muscles of the hind extremities in representative
of the family Sciuridae. Trudy Zool. inst. 33:
283-318 '64. (MIRA 1247)

SOKOLOV, I. I.; KLEBANOVA, Ye. A.; SOKOLOV, A. S.

Morphological and functional characteristics of the locomotorium
in saiga and goitered gazelle. Trudy Zool inst. 33:319-348 '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

50

SOLOKOV, A-S

The use of chrome magnesia bricks for lining rotary cement kilns. A. S. Sokolov. *Tsvetmet* 1939, No. 4-5, 51-5, Khim. Referat. Zhur. 1939, No. 8, 88. Chrome-magnesia bricks can be used for lining the heating zone of rotary cement kilns, in spite of their small resistance to abrasion and to heat. The use of iron interlining between the bricks decreases their breaking from heat and prevents the crumbling of the bricks. The seams between the bricks can be filled with a mixt. of pyrite scoria and magnesite.

W. R. Henn

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<p><i>SOKOLOV A-S</i></p> <p><i>19</i></p> <p>Testing of new lining materials at the Kramatorsk cement works. A. S. Sokolov. <i>Prom. Stroitel. Material.</i> 2, No. 9, 13-16(1949).—Linings of unburned chromite, unburned chrome-magnesite and dunite brick proved to be more resistant than those of talc and chromite refractories with Al_2O_3 cement binding; the latter are more resistant than usual clinker-cement linings. E. R. S.</p>																																																																																																																																																											
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<p>SOKOLOV A.S.</p> <p>CF</p> <p>COMBINATION LINING OF ROTARY KILNS. A. S. Sokolov. <i>Trudy Vsesoyuz. Sovetskoye Zaved. Lab. Tsvement, Prom. 3, 164-74(1045).</i> -The chief physicochem. factors affecting wear in various sections are described, and suitable refractories and their properties are listed. B. Z. Kamich</p> <p>20</p>																			
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PRYANISHNIKOV, Vadim Pavlovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SOKOLOV,
A.S., redaktor; BARSKOV, I.M., redaktor; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Quartz glass] Kvantsevoe steklo. Pod red. A.S.Sokolova. Moskva,
Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1956. 79 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Quartz) (Glass)

Sokolov, A.S.

72-11-4/9

AUTHOR: Sokolov, A.S., General Manager

TITLE: The State-Owned ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Porcelain Factory imeni Lomonosov (Gosudarstvennyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni farforovyy zavod imeni Lomonosova)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1957, Nr 11, pp. 12 - 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This first Russian porcelain factory has been existing for 200 years already; it was founded and built up by an important scientist of that time (D.I. Vinogradov) who used as basic raw materials the clay from Gzhel and the quartz and the alabaster from Olonets. In the beginning of the 19th century the factory has been transformed into an enterprise of the Imperial court and lost its fertile connection with the Academy of Arts. During the war years 1914 - 1917 the factory was necessarily changed to technical porcelain: Laboratory porcelain, fire-proof porcelain tubes, pyroscopes and spark plugs for cars. Then the production of optical glass started for the first time in Russia. In 1918 this factory was handed over to the people's commissary for education and in 1919 the first State Institute for the Research of Ceramics was opened. In 1921 this factory was hand-

Card 1/2

SOKOLOV, A.S.

AUTHORS: Pryanishnikov, V. P., and Sokolov, A. S.

72-12-2/14

TITLE: Production and Application of Quartz Glass in the USSR (Proizvodstvo i primeneniye kvartseвого stekla v SSSR).

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika., 1957, Nr 12, pp. 6-8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This glass is very often used in economics due to its excellent physically-chemical properties, and has contributed to the solution of a series of important scientific-technical problems. Its production was started only in the first years after the October Revolution. In 1919 the experiments with the production of various products of quartz glass were started in the State China- and Glass Works (at present: "Imeni Lomonosov"), as well as in the Ceramic Institute which was in the same territory, under the leadership of M. S. Maksimenko and N. N. Kachalov. As the result of meltings in the vacuum compression resistance furnace transparent sheets with the measurements 200 x 100 x 15 mm of satisfactory quality were obtained and samples of chemical table wares produced of it. In 1924 experiments with the drawing of tubes of nontransparent quartz glass were started in the Gorno Metallurgical Laboratory (engineer B. K. Ibakh). In 1932 the works imeni Lomonosov started as the first with the industrial output of tubes and other products of nontransparent quartz glass. In the time from 1934 to 1940 the quartz la-

Card 1/2

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Lomonosov Porcelain Factory. Vop.ist.est.i tekh. no.12:238-
239 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Direktor farforovogo zavoda imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Porcelain)

100.101, 1. 2.

Sulfur

Certain regularities in the geological structure and distribution of sedimentary deposits of natural sulfur. Dokl. AN SSSR 89, No. 4, 1953.

Discusses fundamental laws for the distribution and geological structure of sedimentary deposits of native sulfurs in the light of predicted general peculiarities of sedimentary formations. Mentions important peculiarities of subject formations and of deposits of useful ~~minerals~~ minerals. Presented by D. S. Belyankin.

256T93

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
June 1953. UNCL.

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Geological regularities in the occurrence of sulfur deposits.
Bibl.MOIP.Otd.geol.31 no.3:108-109 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Sulfur)

SGROLOV, A. S. Doc Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Geological laws of the structure and distribution of sedimentary deposits of ^{native} natural sulphur." Mos, 1958
39 pp (Mos State Univ in M. V. Lomonosov), 100 copies. List of author's works, p 39 (11 titles) (KL, 52-53, 99)

-22-

SOKOLOV, A. S. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Geological laws of the structure and distribution of sedimentary deposits of native sulfur." Mos, 1958. 20 pp (Mos State Univ im M.V. Lomonosov), 110 copies. List of author's works, p 20 (11 titles) (KL, 14-58, 111)

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Geological structure and distribution of sedimentary native sulfur deposits. [with summary in English]. Sov. geol. no. 5:80-103 My '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gornokhimi-
cheskogo syr'ya.

(Sulfur)

~~SOKOLOV, A.S.~~

Basic geological characteristics of the distribution of sulfur
deposits. Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.5/6:572-576 '58.
(MIRA 12:10)

1.Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gorno-
khimicheskogo syr'ya, Moskva.
(Sulfur)

SOKOLOV, Andrey Sergeevich, for Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences on the basis of ~~the~~ dissertation defended 6 March 1959 in the Council of ~~the~~ Moscow State University Order of Lenin and Order of Red Banner of Labor ^{Labor} ~~Imeni Lomonosov~~, entitled: "Geological laws governing the structure and distribution of sedimentary deposits of native sulphur."
(BMVISO USSR, 2-61, 17)

11

17

SOKOLOV, A.S.; MENKOVSKIY, M.A.; BORISOV, V.M.; SERGEYEVA, N.A., red. izd-
va; IYERUSALIMSKAYA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Industry's requirements as to quality of mineral raw materials]
Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia;
spravochnik dlia geologov. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр. No.47. [Native sulfur]
Samorodnaia sera. Nauchn. red. V.M.Borisov. 1961. 42 p.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'-
nogo syr'ya.

(Sulfur)

KALMYKOV, A.F.; SOKOLOV, A.S.; TUSHINA, A.M.

Mau-Coc apatite deposit in Vietnam. Trudy GIGKHS no.7:139-191 '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Vietnam, North—Apatite)

MARCHENASHVILI, O.V. (Tbilisi); SOKOLOV, A.S. (Moskva)

Cave phosphorites of Java. Priroda 52 no.2:90-92 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Java—Phosphorites)

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Genesis of native sulfur deposits. Lit. 1 pol. iskop. no.2:
51-59 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L. Gosudarstvennyy institut gorno-khimicheskogo syr'ya,
Lyubertskiy.

PETROSYAN, Yu.S.; SOKOLOV, A.T.

Attachment to an electromanometer for continuous measurement of arterial and venous pressure during operations. Grud. khir. 2 no.1:115-117 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. A.A. Busalov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulev). Adres avtorov: Moskva, Leninskiy prosp., 8, Institut grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

(SPHYGMOMANOMETER)
(BLOOD PRESSURE)

SOLOV, A. S.

36238

SOROLOV, A. S. I KUDRYAKOVA, N. A.

Pryadeniye shtapel'nogo volokna. Tekstil. prom-st', 1949, No. 11, s. 14-16

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

SKOLOV, A. S.

SKOLOV, A. S. --"Certain Functional-Morphological and Age Peculiarities of the Ladoga Seals in Connection with the Aquatic Mode of Life." Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst., Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 35, 1955

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Characteristics of the caliber and distribution of certain blood vessels in aquatic (seal) and land (dog) mammals. Arkh.anat.gist. (MIRA 13:5)
i embr. 37 no.12:27-34 D '59.

1. Laboratoriya funktsional'noy morfologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh (zav. - kand.biologicheskikh nauk Ye.A. Klebanova) Zoologicheskogo instituta AN SSSR imeni P.P. Lsagafa.
(BLOOD VESSELS anat. & histol.)

SOKOLOV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; GORLANOV, I., otv.red.; FILIPPOVA, E.,
red.izd-va; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn.red.

[Financial work of an industrial enterprise] Finansovaya rabota
na promyshlennom predpriatii. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1959. 147 p.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Russia--Industries)

SOXKICV, Anatoliy Sergeyevich

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743.25
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1956

Avtomobil'nyye elektricheskiye lampy i obvetitel'nyye pribory (Automobile electric lights and lighting apparatus) izd. 2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Mincborony, 1956

94 p. illus., diagrs., tables.

Bibliographical footnotes.

SOKOLOV, Anatoliy Sergeyevich; GOL'BERG, G.I., red.; MAL'KOVA, N.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Lamps and lighting devices for motor vehicles] Avtomobil'nye
lampy i osvetitel'nye pribory. 1^o izd. 3., perer. Moskva, Nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog
RSFSR, 1961. 80 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Motor vehicles--Lighting)

LORONOV, N. S. (Soviet)

Dissertation: "The use of ferroaluminum wires for overhead communication lines." Cand
Tech Sci, Moscow Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications, 16 Jan 54.
(Voennoyuznaia Moskva, Moscow, 1 Jan 54)

Doc: Doc 318, 23 Dec 1954

SOKOLOV, A.S. (Moskva)

Unusual dammed lakes in Afghanistan. Priroda 45 no.4:84-85 Ap '56.
(MIRA 9:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gornokhimi-
skogo syr'ya.
(Afghanistan--Lakes)

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Materials on the biology of the Ladoga seal (*Phoca (Pusa) hispida*
ladogensis Nordq.) Uch. zap. Ped. inst. Gerts. 179:97-112 '58.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Ladoga, Lake---Seals (Animals))

SOKOLOV, A.S.

Application of impulse flash lamps in the cinematographic study
of animal motion. Zool. zhur. 42 no.3:462-466 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Laboratory of Functional Morphology, Zoological Institute of
the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad.

IVANOV, Mikhail Vladimirovich; KUZNETSOV, S.I., otv. red.; SOKOLOV,
A.S., red.; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn. red.; RYLINA, Yu.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Role of microbiological processes in the genesis of native
sulfur deposits] Rol' mikrobiologicheskikh protsessov v ge-
nezise mestorozhdenii samorodnoi sery. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Nauka," 1964. 365 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kuznetsov).

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